# UTAH CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

## PIONEER LINE OF UTAH.

## NEW TIME CARD—IN EFFECT JUNE 1st, 1882.

**PASSENGER TRAINS** leave Salt Lake City daily for Ogden, and Intermediate Stations, at 7 a. m. and 3.40 p. m.; arrive in Ogden at 8.40 a. m. and 5.20 p. m.

**PASSENGER TRAINS** leave Ogden daily at 10.10 a. m. and 6.15 p.m.; arrive in Salt Lake at 11.50 a. m. and 7.55 p. m.

*SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN*

Leaves Salt Lake daily for Juab, and Intermediate Stations, at 7 a. m.; connects with B. C. R. R. W., & J. V. R. R., S. L. & Western Railway, Utah and Pleasant Valley R. R., and Sanpete Valley Railway; arrives in Juab at 12.05 p. m.

Leaves Juab at 1.20 p. m.; Nephi, 2.00; Provo, 4.00; Lehi Junction, 5.00; Sandy, 5.45; Junction, 5.50; Germania, 6.02; Francklyn, 6.05; arrives in Salt Lake at 6.30 p. m.

**REGULAR PASSENGER TRAIN** leaves Salt Lake at at 2 p. m. for Frisco, Milford and Intermediate Stations; connects with Stage at Milford for Southern Utah, Nevada and Arizona.

Leaves Frisco at 4.00 p. m.; Milford, 6.10 p. m.; Juab; 4.30 a. m.; Nephi, 5.08; Provo, 7.25; Pleasant Grove, 7.55; American Fork, 8.07; Lehi, 8.19; Draper, 9.00; Sandy, 9.18; Junction, 9.19; Lovendahl's, 9.27; Germania, 9.32; Francklyn, 9.35; arrives in Salt Lake at 10 a. m.

☞ **FREIGHT TRAINS** run as usual.

☞ **FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE TIME CARDS.** ☜

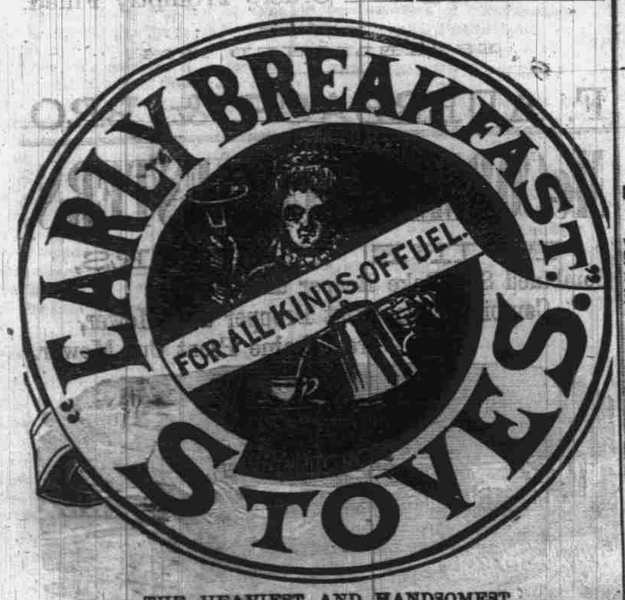
**FRANCIS COPE,** Gen'l Fr't & Pass. Ag't. **JAMES SHARP,** Ass't Gen'l Sup't. **JOHN SHARP,** Gen'l Supt.

FOR SALE BY

# Z. C. M. I.

SOLE AGENTS IN SALT LAKE CITY.






THE HEAVIEST AND HANDSOMEST

## COOK STOVE IN THE WORLD!

Combining every modern improvement with many entirely new and distinctive features.

**TINWARE, GRANITE IRONWARE, ETC.**

Extras for the "EVERLASTING" and "TARGET" on hand.

**P. W. MADSEN & CO.,** OPPOSITE HOOPER & ELDREDGE BLOCK.



*CHEAP and GOOD.*

## STEWART'S BRUSHES.

EVERY BRUSH MANUFACTURED BY I. Stewart, is warranted to work well, and give entire satisfaction until worn out.

For sale at Z. C. M. I., Godbe Pitts & Co., G. F. Culmer & Co., Day & Co., Moore, Alleg & Co., R. S. & P. Randal, Geo. M. Scott & Co., Cunningham & Co., A. D. Young, Clark, Eldridge & Co., Smith & Macfie.

STEWART, BROS. Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

USE NONE BUT THE BEST. SAPONIFIER



## HARDWARE

Do you want the best AXE in the world? Answer A. C. Simmons KEEN KUTTER.

Do you want the best SHEEP SHEAR made? Ask for KEEN KUTTER DOUBLE ARCH SPRING and take no other.

The best Solid Steel SHOVELS and SPADES are made by SIMMONS HARDWARE CO., ST. LOUIS.

Don't fail to call for Stockton's "LECKEEN" or KEEN CUTTER Tobacco Plug. Best in use. Sold by all the Trade.

All AXES, HATCHETS and other EDGE TOOLS, POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS and SHEARS, bearing the Trade Mark of KEEN KUTTER are SUPERIOR to any other.

The above Goods can be purchased of the Wholesale Hardware Dealers in Salt Lake City.



Trade Mark for the United States

BEST SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON.

FOR SALE AT WHOLESALE BY

Z. C. M. I.



**E. E. SOUTHER & BRO.,**

Saint Louis.

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

BAR, PLATE AND SHEET IRON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Corrugated Sheet Iron FOR ROOFING AND SIDING BUILDINGS.

**L. M. RUMSEY & Co.,**

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

PUMPS AND FIRE ENGINES.

Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead, Gas Pipes, Plumbers' and Steam-Fitters' Brass Goods, Belting, Hose and Packing.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Force Pumps, Barbed Wire, Repairing, Etc., Etc.

310 NORTH SECOND ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



# ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

## RHEUMATISM,

*Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.*

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

**A. VOGELER & CO.,** *Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.*



U. S. DEPOSITORY.

## DESERET NATIONAL BANK,

SALT LAKE CITY.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $200,000.
SURPLUS, $125,000.

WM. H. HOOPER, President.
H. S. ELDREDGE, Vice-Prest.
WM. JENNINGS, FERDINAND LITTLE, JOHN SHARP, NICHOLAS GROESBECK, } DIRECTORS.
L. S. HILL, Cashier.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Buys and sells exchange on New York, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, London, and principal Continental Cities.

☞ Makes Collections, remitting proceeds promptly.



## London Bank of Utah,

(LIMITED.)

22 GREAT WINCHESTER ST., LONDON,
....AND....
**Salt Lake City, Utah.**

Authorized Capital, £160,000, Par $778,640.
Subscribed Capital, £49,600, Par $241,328.
Shareholders Liable for Amount Uncalled on Shares.

BUY AND SELL STERLING EXCHANGE.

*Buy and Sell Drafts on the Cities of the United States.*

Advances made on consignments of ore and bullion received for Sale.

*Interest Allowed on Certificates of Deposit.*

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOW RATES.

Accounts kept on the most favorable terms.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS:
London—London Bank of Utah, Limited, Martin & Co.
New York—American Exchange National Bank.
Chicago—First National Bank.
Omaha—Omaha National Bank.
San Francisco—Bank of California.

E. AUSTIN, Manager.



## J. I. CASE PLOW CO.

RACINE, WIS.

*Greeting to the People of Utah:*

For the last three years our STEEL PLOWS, CHILLED PLOWS, SULKY PLOWS and HARROWS, have been thoroughly tested in your country, and we are proud of the flattering commendations of them that have come from you to us. It has always been our aim, and will be in the future, to make nothing but what is FIRST-CLASS, and that we will thoroughly guarantee. We heartily appreciate your trade and solicit its continuance. You will find a full line of our PLOWS with our General Agent, J. WILDWELL, of Salt Lake City and Ogden, and his numerous local Agents throughout the Territory.

Yours Very Sincerely,

J. I. CASE,
*Pres. Case Plow Works, Racine, Wis.*



# EVENING NEWS.

Saturday . July 22, 1882.


# BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

## FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—McMillan submitted a conference report on the the river and harbor bill and stated that agreements had been reached, upon all items except those relating to the Potomac flats, Hennepin and Chesapeake canals, and the Mississippi river appropriations. The controversy upon the latter being as to the amount. He said the conference recommended concurrence as to all the items agreed upon, and that the Senate insist upon the four items named and appointment of a new conference.

Allison and Logan protested against the adoption of the report, as the jeopardizing items upon which no agreement had been reached, and which they regarded as essential features of the bill. A long debate ensued.

Logan hoped all the Senate amendments would be insisted upon and sent to another conference. He criticized the report as endangering items which were of more value than the whole bill.

Ferry and Garland discussed the effect of the vote adopting the report, and agreeing that this would refer to a new conference the only items remaining in dispute, and that all others would be disposed of.

Ingalls charged the Senate conference with taking special care of all the amendments benefitting their own States and ignoring all those for other States, which were of greater necessity and importance. He commented upon showing that items which, as he stated it had been given away, were for the States which had been so unfortunate as not being represented either in conference or upon the commerce committee. The correctness of this statement being challenged by Mr. McMillan, a long controversy between two Senators followed:

Ransom and Cooke defended the conference report, and it was finally adopted, 41 yeas to 12 nays, and McMillan, Jones of Nevada and Ransom were re-appointed for conferees.

On motion of Logan, the House amendment to Senate amendment to the pension appropriation bill was concurred in.

The bill now goes to the President.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the House revenue tax bill. Upon Bayard's suggestion, snuff was included in the provisions already adopted, fixing the rate on manufactured tobacco at 12 cents per pound.

Bayard suggested the propriety of retaining the stamp tax on matches.

Conger explained that a discount of 10 per cent was allowed by the present law on all purchases of stamps exceeding $500 in amount, would have the effect of creating a monopoly in match manufacture, as small dealers could not afford to pay these large amounts, and were driven out of the business.

Aldrich spoke of the universality of the match tax to show it was one paid by the people, and argued that its retention was in the interest of monopoly.

Beck read a report of an interview with a Boston merchant, in which frauds were charged by the latter in the manufacture of knit goods here. He also replied to all the charges to himself by newspapers, concerning evasions of the law which prohibits over-certification of bank checks. He said he had been held up as a fool for supposing that illegal practices could be stopped at all, and had been charged with enmity to national banks when his sole purpose and effort had been to enforce the law which already existed.

The amendment of Bayard retaining the match stamp tax was rejected—ayes 8, nays 45.

Without disposing of the first section adjournment was ordered—yeas 29, nays 26.

Bayard, by request, introduced a bill authorizing S. L. Barstow, Orazio Lugo, A. G. Busby and Wm. M. McAllister and their associates to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Europe. Referred.

Adjourned.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Robinson, of New York, rising to a question of privilege, referred to the remark by Robeson about his (Robinson's) deafness. That remark was uncalled for and ungentlemanly. Providence had inflicted upon him hardness of hearing, and he attributed it somewhat to the fact of his sitting so near to the gentleman from New Jersey. He knew one gentleman more to be pitied than himself, and that was a certain gentleman who had fastened on his face the charge of being a liar, thief and perjurer, and who had been the only member who had not heard of it.

Page submitted the conference report on the river and harbor bill. The report (a disagreeing one) was adopted and a new conference ordered.

Hiscock, of New York, submitted a conference report on the general deficiency appropriation bill.

The report states that all differences between the two houses have been reconciled except relative to mileage of senators for the extra session. The recommendations of the committee on conference were adopted as far as the items not disputed were concerned. The House, 98 to 60, refused to recede from its disagreement.

Bingham, of Pennsylvania, called up the bill to modify the money order system. It provides for the issuing of a postal note at a charge of three cents for transmission through the mails of sums less than $1; that money orders shall not be issued for more than $100, and that fees shall be as follows: For orders not exceeding $10, 8 cents; $15 to $30, 15 cents; $30, to $40, 20 cents; $40 to $50, 25 cents; $50 to $60, 30 cents; $60 to $70, 35 cents; $70 to $80, 40 cents; $80 to $100, 45 cents. The bill passed after the rejection of some of the amendments.

Townsend, of Illinois, offered an amendment which was ruled out on a point of order, reducing letter postage on second-class mail matter.

The next bill considered was passed. It was the Senate bill to designate, classify and index the salaries of persons in the railway mail service. It divides them into five classes, with salaries from $800 to $1,400. The formal amendment will render necessary its return to the Senate.

The Senate bill was taken up authorizing the Postmaster General to extend post routes for a distance of twenty-five miles beyond either terminal point when the mail service may be thereby improved, providing that not more than one extension shall be made during any contract term.

Ely, of Michigan, offered an amendment providing whenever a contractor for postal service fails to commence or continue the proper performance thereof, the Postmaster General may employ temporary service, the cost of which shall be charged to the contractor until the contract can be re-let. Adopted. The bill as amended passed.

A bill passed to fix the compensation of fourth-class postmasters. It provides that in no case shall there be allowed any postmaster of this class a compensation of more than $250 in any one of the first three quarters of any fiscal year, exclusive of money order commission, and in the last quarter of each fiscal year there shall be allowed such further sum as he may be entitled to under the provisions of this act, not exceeding, for the whole fiscal year, $1,000, exclusive of money-order commissions.

Bingham, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on postoffices and postroads, reported a bill providing that whenever necessary to increase the speed upon which the mail is carried under contract on any post-route, the service shall be re-advertised for the shorter schedule required; placed on the calendar.

Also providing that no bidder for mail shall be required to furnish with his bid or proposition any check or draft; placed on calendar. Adjourned.

## AMERICAN.

### Nicaraguan Canal.

WASHINGTON, 21.—Mr. Kasson, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported this morning a substitute for the Rosecrans bill to incorporate the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua. The bill provides that the canal shall not be less than 28 feet in depth, 120 feet in width on water surface, and shall have locks not less than 600 feet in length, and that it shall guarantee for 20 years after the completion of the canal and the commencement of the passage of vessels through it, that the net receipts from its traffic shall not be less than 3 per cent upon the total cost of the canal, which cost shall in no event exceed $75,000,000; not more than $1,000,000 to be deducted from the gross receipts to defray the expenses, management, superintendence, maintenance and operation of the canal. It also provides that charges for the transit of vessels through the canal shall not exceed $2.50 per ton weight or 40 cubic feet measurement; but the company may at its option charge not exceeding $1.25 per ton actual displacement of any vessel when in the canal. It also provides for a reduction in the rate when the net receipts shall exceed 10 per cent per annum on the capital invested, and that the government may at its pleasure occupy and manage the canal on payment to the stockholders of 5 per cent on the capital invested.

The political and commercial control of the United States over the work should be secured beyond a doubt or question.

It declares in favor of the Nicaragua route as against all others, according to the judgment of the commission of government engineers who made an examination of the route in 1870.

### Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, 21.—W. J. Wilcox & Co., lard refiners, have failed. One of the partners said the failure was due to the heavy expenditures last year in the erection of new buildings in Vesey Street, the purchase of new machinery, and the absolute stagnation of trade with a heavy stock on hand. He could not give any estimate of the liabilities or assets, but thought the latter would be sufficient to pay all claims. Many letters had been received from friendly creditors, and he had no doubt the firm would resume in a few days.

### Hanged.

James F. Walsh, the murderer of Barbara Graenthal, was executed in the Raymond Street jail yard, Brooklyn, this morning, in the presence of about 300 people.

When the drop fell the knot slipped around to the back of Walsh's neck, and he died from strangulation.

### Railroad War.

DENVER, 21.—Judge Hallet, in the United States Court, to-day refused to entertain a motion for the injunction made by the Denver & New Orleans railroad against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, to compel the interchange of business at Pueblo upon the same terms and conditions as with the Denver & Rio Grande Railway. It is regarded as a severe blow at the New Orleans road, and puts an entire new phase on the possible Colorado freight fight.

### Denver Exposition.

Bullion and ores for the National Mining Exposition are arriving in carload lots by every train. The commissioners are engaged in erecting their pavilions and arranging their displays. Some of the latter are very extensive. That from Lake County Col., makes four or five car loads, two of which are fine samples of ores, one includes ten tons of silver bullion, and another contains ten tons of refined lead and massive silver blocks. The pavilions and cabinets for valuable specimens are very elaborate in design and handsome in appearance. All the preparations are in a forward state and a magnificent showing will be made on the opening day.

## FOREIGN.

### Another Massacre.

ALEXANDRIA, 21.—There are 500 soldiers and as many Bedouins in Zigazig. These have been joined by soldiers and Bedouins from Cairo, and no doubt a general massacre is begun.

The news of a massacre of Europeans in various parts of Egypt, excited great indignation here, and delay in action was bitterly commented upon.

Arabi Pasha's proclamation has already effected a marked change in the attitude of the populace. Our videttes now extend seven miles beyond the walls. The Khedive reports he has learned that Arabi Pasha's troops are still further damaging the canal at Baradeh.

### Proclamation.

Admiral Seymour has issued a proclamation declaring that by sunset on Sunday all pilfaged property and unclaimed goods may be brought to Lord Charles Beresford, and that anybody bringing such things by that time will not be criminally treated; but anybody that has goods of that nature and does not bring them in, if found out, will be visited by a personal property seizure and the pilferers punished. The proclamation is intended to meet the cases of many Arabs who have hidden plunder in their houses. Some have already brought in what they had. Respectable inhabitants complain that the English soldiers robbed and pillaged.

### Various Reports.

On the evacuation of Alexandria, Arabi Pasha issued the following proclamation:

At the Khedive's instigation the English killed with sword and shot, in revenge, the Egyptians who were left to guard the city. The Khedive remains at night with his women afloat among the English, returning to the ship each night to order the continuance of the slaughter; therefore I issue my order to continue to take soldiers.

A second proclamation of Arabi says: The Khedive has imprisoned his ministers at Alexandria in order that they may be instruments in English hands.

The telegrams dispatched by Ragheb Pasha authorizing a cessation of military operations, were forcibly extorted from him, and are therefore invalid.

Admiral Seymour, in his dispatch to the Admiralty, giving his account of the bombardment, says the Egyptians fought with determined bravery, firing until they must have been decimated.

A correspondent reports that Drecisch communicated with the English government in regard to inviting Italy to co-operate with England and France. It is believed that England will readily acquiesce.

The rifle regiment occupy the fort 400 yards outside of Rosette gate. These are only British troops outside of the walls of Alexandria.

Lieutenant Piggott of the *Monarch*, and two sailors, by dint of climbing, have reached the lantern of the lighthouse and relit the lamp. They found the staircase leading to the top cut away by a shell. The European cotton factories at Damar have been burned. Troops last night slept outside the walls.

### Arabi's Camp.

Arabi's camp is visible from the tower of the house of Atramlet. His position is on a narrow strip of land flanked by two dikes, and is very strong. Thirty-six Europeans were massacred there by order of Arabi.

There is with Arabi Pasha a Swiss adventurerer named Menet who has made himself notorious. He has done more than anybody to bring about the recent disasters.

## BRIEF TELEGRAMS

Judge Aglie has decided to admit the testimony of Walsh in the Star Route cases.

It is reported that one of the most extensive lard refining firms in New York has suspended payments.

Five business houses in Madison, Nebraska, were burned yesterday. Losses, $25,000; insurance, $7,000.

A leading business man, after traveling over Iowa and Illinois, predicts less than half a corn crop in either State.

A Vincennes, Indiana dispatch says: By the collision yesterday, $75,000 damage was done and five men seriously hurt. It is thought one will die.

At Atlanta, Ga., Oscar M. Goodwin, the late cashier of the Logansport (Indiana) National Bank, was arrested, charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $17,000.

At Pueblo July 21, the D. & R. G. accommodation train broke through a bridge thirty-five miles south of this city. The fireman, Jack McNally was killed, and the engineer, John Meyers, fatally injured.

The secretary of the National Cigar Makers' Union telegraphs to the strikers at Milwaukee that they will receive no more weekly payments. About fifty strikers have gone to Cincinnati to get work.

Bradlaugh and three other defendants connected with the publication of the *Free Thinker*, were committed for trial, on the charge of publishing blasphemous libels. Bradlaugh was subsequently admitted on bail of £100.

At Fairfield, Me., four saw mills and the machinery of a sash and blind, two furniture factories and one builder's factory, were burned with all the contents, together with five dwelling houses. Loss, over $100,000. Six hundred men are thrown out of employment. The saw mills were not insured. The insurances of the other buildings are light. The business of the place is crippled, if not already destroyed for a year to come.


Mr. Arthur Fisher says: "I caught a very bad cold which settled into a severe case of rheumatism. I did not know what to do for it, so I resolved to purchase St. Jacobs Oil for trial. Happy thought. I began applying the Oil and in two weeks was as well as ever.—*Toronto (Canada) Globe.*



FOR SALE.

A FEW SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND Spring Wagons. Apply at Salt Lake Carriage and Wagon Shop, corner of Commercial and Olive Street.

d161tf J. MALQUIST.



## HAYNES & SON,

STEAM BOILER MAKERS,

LARD & OIL TANKS, COOLERS, KETTLES, PANS, ETC.

Shop, 1½ Blocks East of Depot,

P. O. Box, 525, SALT LAKE CITY.

General Repairing Done Promptly.

*ALL WORK GUARANTEED.*

*Refer to any Work done by us with Pleasure.*

d112 tf


## APPLICATION FOR PATENT.

Notice No. 165.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Salt Lake City, Utah, July 12, 1882.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Joseph H. Jennings, Joseph G. Jennings, Horace Lindsley and Winslow Anderson, whose postoffice address is Salt Lake City, Utah, have made application for a United States patent for the Carrie mining claim situated in Big Cottonwood Mining District, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, consisting of 1,500 linear feet of the lode, and surface ground 600 feet wide, being Lot No. 124, and described in the field notes and plat of the official survey on file in this office, with magnetic variation of 17 degrees 45 minutes east, as follows: Commencing at the discovery monument, thence north 69 degs. 58 min., east 1,818 feet to the centre of the north end line of said claim, thence south 26 degs. east 300 feet to post No. 1, thence north 26 degs west 600 feet to post No. 2, thence south 64 degs. 15 min. west 1,500 feet to post No. 3, thence south 26 degs. east 600 feet to post No. 4, thence north 69 degs. 58 min. east 1,500 feet to said post No. 1, the place of beginning, containing an area of 12.888 acres, the amount therein applied for. 100 Excluding conflict with "Little Fred" lode, being lot No. 53, and excluding conflict with "Queen Bess" lode, lot No. 52.

And in connection therewith application is made for a United States patent, for the Carrie fraction mill site, commencing at post No. 1 thence south 51 deg. 45 min. W, 438 feet to post No. 2, thence south 33 deg. 15 min. East 405 feet to post No. 3, thence north 51 deg. 45 min. East 438 feet to post No. 4, thence north 33 deg. 15 min. West 405 feet to said post No. 1, containing an area of 4,675-1000 acres.

The said mining claim and mill site being of record in the office of the recorder of said mining district at Argonth, in Salt Lake County, Utah. The nearest known locations being the Little Fred mining claim.

I direct that this notice be published in the DESERET NEWS, the newspaper published nearest the said mining claim for the period of sixty days.

H. McMASTER, Register.


HAUTHAWAY'S

## PEERLESS GLOSS

FOR

BLACKING & POLISHING LADIES' & CHILDREN'S

Boots & Shoes.

PRIZE MEDALS.

The Bottles are supplied with a Sponge attached by a wire to the cork, so that the Gloss may be used without soiling the hands.

The success of HAUTHAWAY'S PEERLESS GLOSS has brought forward so many imitations under various names, some of which are highly injurious to the leather—that the Public are cautioned to ask for Hauthaway's Peerless Gloss and to see that the C. L. is on the Bottle.

BOSTON, 1860. VIENNA, 1873. PHILA., 1876. HAUTHAWAY & SONS, SOLE PROPRIETORS, 182, High Street, BOSTON, U. S. A.

☞ Avoid injurious under various names. ☞ For Sale by Z. C. M. I.



## "CORTICELLI" AND "FLORENCE"

# FLORENCE!

THE ONLY

GENUINE KNITTING SILK!

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THEY ARE UNSUITABLE FOR KNITTING. THEY ARE NOT FAST COLORS.

TRY FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.

FLORENCE ETCHING SILK. CORTICELLI EMBROIDERY SILK.

# CORTICELLI!

THE UNEQUALED SPOOL SILK!

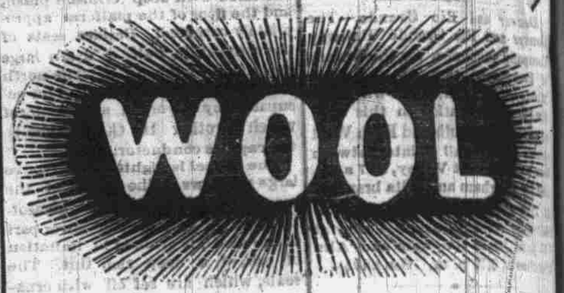
MANUFACTURED BY NONOTUCK SILK CO.

ESTABLISHED 1838. FLORENCE, HAMPSHIRE CO. MASS.

C. H. SAMPSON, Agt. 91 Lake St.



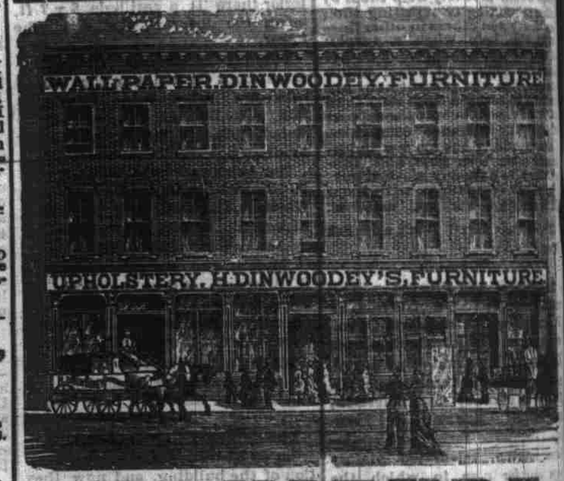
# H. B. CLAWSON,




WAREHOUSES,

SALT LAKE CITY AND OGDEN.






# FURNITURE,

*WINDOW CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,*

## CARPETS, WALL PAPER,

LACE CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS,

Feathers, Mattresses,

UPHOLSTERY AND DRAPERY MATERIAL,

WITH TRIMMINGS TO MATCH.

Refrigerators, Baby Carriages,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

HENRY DINWOODEY

1238 to 1244 First South St., Salt Lake City.



## HIBBARD, SPENCER, BARTLETT & Co.

24, 26, 28 and 32, LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Jobbers of Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Tin Plate, Tinner's Stock, Nails, Fence Wire, Barbed Wire and Agricultural Implements.

Orders by Mail Filled Promptly at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

# THE BEST IN USE.